

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

T. J. BUTLER.

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Still Occupies the Old Stand, West Side
 of the Plaza,

Prescott, Arizona,

And is in receipt of a Large Invoice of

New and Desirable Goods,

With others Ordered and on the Way.

His customers and the public generally can then find
 as heretofore, anything they may need in the way of

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 mentioned. GIVE HIM A CALL.
 Prescott, June 17, 1875.

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South Montezuma Street,

OPPOSITE DAN HATZ'S HOTEL,

Is Clock Full of

NEW GOODS

of every description, and just the place for Pioneers and
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 needed by them Cheap for Cash or Ready Pay. New
 supplies, just received, of the following articles:

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 warrant me in whispering to my Pioneer friends, and to all
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B. H. WEAVER.

June 1st, 1876.

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DEALERS IN

EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand that superior brand

"FAMILY FLOUR,"

From the Hayden Mills, also

Superfine Flour,

Graham Flour,

and Cracked Wheat.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Direct from New York,

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

CHAS. T. HAYDEN & CO.

Prescott, September 10, 1875.

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New Gunsmith Shop.

Granite Creek Bottom, Prescott, Arizona.

Back of Hathaway's old Meat Market.

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EXECUTED.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

Stoves of all kinds repaired.

At reasonable rates. All work done on the principle of

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Main Springs of all kinds on hand.

Prescott, Aug 11, 1876.

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situated in the town of Prescott.

Household and other Goods Purchased at Liberal Rates.

JOHNNY ATCHISON.—Johnny may be a nice boy, and we hope he is, but he certainly had no thought of how important a statement he was making when he reported in Nevada that Prescott, Arizona, was a village of some 1,500 inhabitants. The Territorial Enterprise incidentally mentioned Johnny's estimate of our population, on his return from prospecting for cattle range in Arizona and straightway Tucson sizes upon the figures and finds a tool-e willing to swear that 1,500 is the exact number of people in Prescott. The Citizen parades the testimony of Mr. Atchison before its readers as something wonderfully accurate and disinterested. The latter is no doubt true, as we presume he neither felt any interest nor gave a thought as to whether he was anywhere near correct or not in his estimate.

AMONGST THE MINERALS OF GROOM'S CREEK.

EDITOR MINER.—According to promise I drop you a few items in regard to this locality. The miners here are working with an energy that betokens success. All seem to be well satisfied from present prospects that this will be a fine gold mining Camp. People are coming in daily.

Willis & Co. are pushing on their work day and night, taking out fine ore, sinking shaft and running drifts. They are also building a shaft and ore house 20x20, and will have it completed this week. They have built a large water-tank and erected below it a "Cornish jigger" for washing and sorting the ore, which works very successfully and saves all the loose gold and leaves the ore clean and free from worthless rock. They now have a fine lot of ore, and will soon commence hauling to the mill.

Just above is the shaft of Hutchings & Behm, down 27 feet, and looking very well. Then comes Emil Ganz' claim, which looks well, and also that of Leighton & Co. who have some fine ore on the dump.

When your new press arrives I will try and give a more extended account of this part of the country.

Groom's Creek, Sept. 5, 1876.

HAD TO FLEE TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Here is a specimen of reports set afloat to deter people from bringing stock to Arizona. An old friend of ours now on his way to Prescott from Modoc County, California, with cattle stopped at Hiko, Nevada, to recruit and wrote to his brother-in-law at this place on the 13th of August. We take the following extract from his letter:

"Our cattle are getting sore footed, our horses are poor and we have stopped here to recruit, will also lie over on the Muddy, six or seven days. We hear bad news from Arizona. We hear that the crops have failed, that people are suffering, that there is no grass there and that stock are all dying; the settlers have run Butler out of his office. He had to leave to save his life for publishing false reports in regard to the country. I want you to write me and let me know if these reports are true. Some of the train is almost ready to stop. Two trains will turn back here."

This will sound funny to those who have constantly urged us to "blow" about the country, and in fact to all the readers of the MINER who are aware of our persistence in showing up the dark as well as the bright side of the picture. We will say however to our old friend Dan that he may venture to come on, and have no fear that his former association with us will exasperate the people against him. And furthermore that when he brings cattle enough to eat all the grass in this County he will be ready to quit the business, buy the Palace Hotel for a residence and the California theatre for a play-house for his children.

LETTER FROM VERDE.

CAMP VERDE, Sept. 3d, 1876.

EDITOR MINER.—A man just came in from Copper Canyon reports he saw the two horse thieves that broke jail last week at Prescott. Sam Hill, accompanied by three Indian scouts, left here this morning in hot pursuit. Think Sam will capture the ducks before morning.

Matt Bledsoe, deputy sheriff, with Clancy, the thief that stole the \$6,000 from Casner, arrived here Aug. 21st. The rascal says: "I have the money, but no body shall ever get it." He told Bledsoe that he would take him where the money was, but he says since that he did not go in ten miles of the money, but his intentions were to buy Bledsoe and his party over if a chance presented itself. They left here August 22d for Prescott; but, I learn, took him into the Canyon for the purpose of making him tell where the money is; nothing has been heard from them as yet.

Verde market prices are quoted this week as follows: Butter, \$1 per pound; eggs, 75 cts. per doz. potatoes, 12½ cts. per lb.; chickens, \$1 each, and everything else in accordance.

E. F. Bowers is here on the lookout for jail-breakers.

J. H. Behan was rusticated at Verde last week.

Jones and Carmical will run their horses next week for \$100 a side. Joe Conyers will do the driving for Jones. Carmical will do his own engineering.

From what I can ascertain, I should judge, corn crops will not reach expectations this year. Potatoes are not in abundance in this vicinity.

Charley Hank and Jimmy Anderson are learning telegraphing.

QUILL DRIVER.

PECK AND BRADSHAW.

EDITOR MINER.—On Saturday last I left Prescott for another long ramble in the mountains, first going to Walnut Grove, thence to Ross' Ranch on Blind Indian Creek, to Minnehaha Flat, Bradshaw City and Tiger mine, Luke & Co.'s mill, and mines on Poland Creek, Del Pasco mill and mines, War Eagle mines, and thence to this point where I arrived yesterday.

Having in a previous article described Walnut Grove, I shall add but little thereto except to inform your readers that the Pinal Gold and Silver Mining Co. are pushing their works for the erection of the furnace, and seem determined to push it to final success.

Mr. Cullumber and son have struck a rich silver lode some three miles West of the Grove, and are now hard at work developing it. Fred Henry and others are prospecting in the same district.

Donald Ross' ranch is on Blind Indian Creek, some five miles East of the Grove, and is one of the finest stock ranges in the country, with an abundance of water the year through. It will no doubt be of interest to all who have stock to know that Mr. Ross charges but one dollar and a-half per month per head for ranching horses, mules, etc., and that the grass is so abundant and rich it requires but a few weeks for stock to fatten there.

Minnehaha Flat is some 12 or 15 miles East of Walnut Grove, high up in the mountains, and is one of the most beautiful and pleasant localities I have ever seen in the mountains in all my long wanderings. Rising up from the valley on the West, climbing spur after spur of bold granite bluffs, winding around steep, precipitous mountain cliffs, where in places a missing foot-hold would send horse and rider thousands of feet down into a dark and dismal canyon. On arriving at the summit the eye is delighted with the finest view of Minnehaha Flat, set far up in a mountain valley like a gem in the Ocean. Here small creeks—Minnehaha, Ash, and Arastra—rise high up in this mountain valley and uniting a little below, flow west, and enter the Hassayampa in the lower part of Walnut Grove. Chas. Taylor, a noble, good fellow, has a fine, good ranch at Minnehaha, and is cultivating 40 acres of rich sedimentary land as can be found in Arizona. His potatoes are unexcelled, and his corn and vegetables of all kinds look well and promise a large yield. The valley is about two miles wide and three long, and is covered with a splendid growth of pine, ash, black walnut and other timber. He has an excellent mill-site, and when the time comes when the rich and valuable Tiger mine, (which is but four miles distant), is worked, his ranch and mill-site will be a splendid property.

About four miles to the East is the celebrated Tiger mine and lode, which has lain idle for years. It seems to me incomplete why the owners have neglected the development of this valuable property. The vein is immense in extent and richness,—it being from 4 to 40 feet wide, and the ore averages all the way from \$75 to over \$1,000 per ton. Messrs. Riggs & Hammond are now at work on the South extension of the Tiger, and have struck a good body of ore with flattering prospects. I found these gentlemen well informed, intelligent and agreeable companions. The Tiger lead runs an east of north and west of south course; and, by a careful examination of the country, am of the opinion that the Tiger and Peck—though 8 miles apart—are one and the same lead.

Two miles north of the Tiger is the mill and mines of Messrs. Luke, Collier & Roach, and their mines, the Gretna and Idlewild, are no doubt good, and the ore resembles the Tiger and no doubt a spur of that vein. These veins are 4½ feet wide, and the ore has yielded, by igneous working, an average of \$264 per ton. They own also the Thurman gold lode, which gives by assay \$200 per ton. A half mile from the mill Mr. Murphy is working a small vein and running an arastra, realizing \$30 to \$40 per ton. A mile to the north, on or near the summit of an immense hill, J. H. Linton is running an arastra on ore which pays \$80 per ton. His claim and arastra is but a short distance east of the old Del Pasco mine, now idle, but formerly of much promise.

Bradshaw City is on the Summit a half mile north of the Tiger mine. It consists of some 25 or 30 buildings—all vacant, except the one occupied by Chas. Koutz, P. M. of the City.

D. C. Moreland was absent from his Camp at the Tiger, out on a hunting excursion, and I missed him, much to my regret. Linton's camp is about midway between the Tiger and the Peck mine. A mile or two to the southeast is the old War Eagle mine of Jackson Bros. & Co., on which much work has been done, and which is no doubt a very valuable property. There being no one there, I could not examine the mine as thoroughly as I desired. A mile to the north, on the same lode, is the old McKinnon & Goodwin War Eagle mine, now owned and being worked by Lent, Coe & Co. They have put down a new shaft 80 feet, from which they have run a drift south 30 feet. The vein is a good 2-foot one, and by assay carries, in gold, from \$30 to \$1,200 per ton, and in silver from \$25 to \$50 per ton. Two miles from Coe's Camp, to the east of north, is the Peck, Silver Prince, and other mines; but I have had time as

yet to examine but the Peck. Since my last visit here, in November last, I note many changes and improvements. Quite a town has sprung up, consisting of some 20 buildings, and there is, by actual count, over 60 men at work in and around the different mines. The main shaft in the Peck mine is now down 230 feet, and the main tunnel is in 275 feet. The amount of ore uncovered and in sight in the shafts and tunnels is of great value; in fact, far more than the common estimated market value of the mine. The body of rich vein matter is now 4½ feet wide, of which one foot or more in width is of the extremely rich ore, running from one to three thousand dollars per ton by careful assay. After a careful examination of the mine and the mineral, in company with Mr. Opdyke the Superintendent, and Mr. Geo. Hogle the Assayer, my opinion of the mines formed in November last, is fully confirmed, and that opinion is that it is one of the few rich mines of the world, and which in time will add many millions of dollars to the world's wealth. The prospects of the fortunate owners of the Peck was never more bright than now, and it is to be hoped that in a few months time all of the many difficulties they have had to encounter will have been overcome and the owners be fully launched on the sea of success. So mote it be.

H. C. HODGE.

Peck Mine, Aug. 25th, 1876.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

EDITOR MINER.—We must now deal with this subject in a manner hitherto untired by our Government, but not without precedent. Ever since the foundation of our Republic, our handling of the Indian question has been a most complete and ignominious failure. The more we analyze our system of dealing with Indian affairs, the more we are astonished and surprised that wisdom has neither been gained nor guided by experience. Even our whole present style of fighting Indians is more or less out of vogue, and must be either remodelled entirely, or altogether abandoned, to enable our soldiers to cope successfully with the wily and treacherous, but now wide awake, aborigines.

Having passed nearly ten years as a resident among the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, I hope the writer will be pardoned if he advances an opinion gained by such a protracted residence in their midst. Few persons have had better opportunities, or availed themselves of them with greater avidity than the writer, to study the true Indian character, his habits, style of warfare; manner of living, and even to the inner working of his mind, if I may use such a phrase as indicative of his knowledge, hopes and fears.

The Indian (I speak of the Sioux only) is proverbially a savage, but the word "savage" is scarcely applicable to the Sioux Indian of the present day, nor should it be made a cloak to shield him from the consequence of his crime. His present knowledge of our Government is quite respectable; while the pressure of emigration and the contact of civilization has robbed him of much of that claim to human sympathy which his criminal acts would otherwise inspire. The knowledge he has thus acquired in his frequent intercourse with the white men at the numerous Agencies, ranches, and trading-posts scattered throughout the country, has been turned to good account in the purchase of ammunition and arms of the latest and most elaborate workmanship. The trade in these articles has been carried on in defiance of Government legislation, and often the Congressional appropriations are expended for this purpose.

The Sioux—or as they call themselves, Dakotas—are a homogeneous people, speaking one language, with various dialects according to the band or tribe in which they are domiciled. These tribes—sometimes called "nations"—are quite numerous, and spread over the entire area of Dakota Territory. Formerly they occupied the greater part of Minnesota; but at present, and since the Minnesota massacre of 1863, they are nearly all located in Dakota and eastern Wyoming. East of the Missouri many powerful tribes reside, more or less civilized. They are the Warpton, Kisseton, Hanthawon, Yankton, and Yanktonaise, or Upper Yankton Sioux. West of the Missouri are located the Brule, Minneconjou, Uncpaha, Inkutito, Ogallala and Santee Sioux.

The Mandans, Res, Gros-Ventres, Assiniboines, Blackfeet and Sans Arcs, are not properly Sioux, although more or less allied by marriage or proximity of settlement, they are nearly all hostile to the Sioux proper. The Cheyennes and Arapaho are more or less Sioux of various tribes.

Of the foregoing tribes, the Ogallalas, Brules, Minneconjous, Uncpahas, Cheyennes and Arapaho are nearly all upon the war-path under Sitting-Bull. Reinforcements from other tribes may have joined them since Custer's defeat, but not to any great extent. The reports that 10,000, or even 5,000 Sioux are assembled under Sitting-bull, are entirely erroneous. The greatest number Sitting-Bull can muster will scarcely exceed 2,000, and I greatly doubt if he has 1,500 not counting women and children.

It is a common error with white men to magnify the Indian strength. This is owing in part to the manner in which the Indians fight in battle; always much scattered; continually in motion; intermingled with women, girls and boys—the latter supplying